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Never Mind What They Say.

Don't worry nor fret
About what people think,
Of your ways or your means—
Of your food or your drink,
If you know you are doing
Your best every day,
With the right on your side,
Never mind what "they" say.

Lay out in the morning
Your plans for each hour,
And never forget
That old time is a power,
This also remember—
Mong truths old and new—
The world is too busy
To think much of you.

Then garner the minutes
That make up the hours,
And pluck in your pilgrimage
Honor's bright flowers,
Should grumblers assure you
Your course will not pay,
With conscience at rest,
Never mind what "they" say.

Then let us, forgetting
The insensate throng,
That jostles us daily
While marching along,
Press onward and upward,
And make no delay—
And though people talk,
Never mind what "they" say.

A SHORT VISIT,

"What!" said Mrs. Haven, almost in a shriek.

"It's true," said her husband. "They're coming to visit us—every one of 'em! My Sister Zuleima, because the Saratoga hotels are too intolerably hot for endurance; Cousin Herbert Haller, because he is an æsthete, and wants to study nature from a level hitherto untrodden, Mrs. Johnson, because the children don't recuperate after the whooping-cough; Aunt Sadie, on account of a difficulty with her landlady on the subject of poodle-dogs; and Uncle Jenks, because he never has visited us and wants to know what my wife is like!"

"Dear me!" faintly gasped Mary Haven, looking around her pretty sitting-room, draped in pink chintz, fragrant with fresh flowers, and decorated with gilt bird-cages, water color sketches and Kensington embroidery; "what am I to do?"

"Do?" repeated her husband, who was intent on clipping off the end of his cigar so that it should "draw" satisfactorily. "There is but one thing to do—let 'em come."

"All at once?"

"Yes, all at once."

"And I with only one girl, and the thermometer at ninety in the shade, and the painters in possession of the second story!" hystericrlly cried the lady.

"Couldn't be a better combination of circumstances, my dear," said Mr. Haven.

"I don't believe these people care a straw about see me," said Mrs. Haven, ready to burst into tears.

"Neither do I," said her husband.

"It's only on account of their convenience, the hot weather and the high prices at the hotels," added Mrs. Haven. "Hugh, I've a great mind to commit suicide!"

"Don't do that, my dear!" said Mr. Haven. "I can suggest a better plan. I was just thinking, do you know—"

"Of telegraphing to the city for a new force of servants, a box of provisions from Minardi's, and half a dozen cots, with hair mattresses and bedding to match?" eagerly interrupted the lady.

"Nothing of the sort!" said Mr. Haven, serenely eying the distant landscape through the amethyst rays of cigar-smoke. "Of—moving."

"Moving, Hugh?"

"To the little cottage by the lake," Mr. Haven explained. "Only for a few days, merely on account of the repairs at the house. Paint upsets my digestion, and the sound of a carpenter's hammer sets my teeth on edge. Besides, Hodge, the contractor, can work a deal faster if we're all out of the way."

"But, Hugh, the cottage is nothing on earth but a camping-out place, with board floors, and not a particle of plaster or paint about it," remonstrated Mary.

"What of that, my love?" said the imperturbable husband. "Our friends don't come, as I take it to admire fresco and gilding, but to enjoy our society."

"They'll think we live there always," said Mrs. Haven, with corrugated brow.

"That is precisely what I wish them to think, ma' dear."

"Oh!" said Mrs. Haven.

"You follow my meaning?"

"I—think—I—begin—to," said she, with an amused light beginning to sparkle into her eyes. "Yes, dear, perhaps it would be a good plan to move—just while the repairs are in progress."

And she hurried up stairs, to pack a few necessaries at once.

The cottage by Wiscomac Lake was not an imposing edifice. There was plenty of room in it, such as it was, but the floors were of rude pine boards, the windows were undraped, and the furniture was such as was adapted merely to the wants of camping parties who were prepared to "rough it" after the most primitive fashion; and when Mrs. Zuleima Montagu Prout drove up to the door, in a wagon heavily-laden with trunks, she started, through her gold eye-glasses, in a most ridiculous manner, at the porch of shingles, supported by cedar posts mantled in their native bark, the shutterless windows, and the unpainted wood settees on the grass.

"This isn't "The Solitudes!" said she. "Drive on, man! You have made a mistake!"

"This 'ere's where Lawyer Havens, folks live," said the man, leisurely chewing a straw. "Guess it's enough of a 'solitude' to suit anybody."

"I thought it was a picturesque cottage," said Mrs. Montagu Prout, in accents of the keenest disappointment.

But at this minute, Mrs. Haven herself hurried to the door.

"I think you must be my husband's sister Zuleima," said she, graciously. "Do come in?"

"But where are my trunks to go?" said the sashionable widow, who had dazzled the eyes of the Saratoga world with her numerous changes of toilet during the past fortnight.

"You can put them in the shed at the back of the barn," said Mrs, Haven, graciously. "I don't think they will quite go up the stairway."

Mr. Haller arrived later in the day—a long-haired, sallow-complexioned young man, in a violet velveteen suit, followed by a countryman carrrying his portable easel, color-cases, traveling library and writing-desk. He knocked loudly at the door of the cottage with the ivory knob of his cane.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Haven lives?" said he.

"This is the place," said the hostess.

"This!" echoed Mr. Haller.

"You are Cousin Herbert, I suppose," said Mrs. Haven, politely. "Walk in! My husband will come in the evening train. Allow me to show you to your room. It is rather small; but we are expecting a good deal of company, and I dare say you won't mind a little inconvenience!"

And shs left him in a seven-by-nine apartment, under the eaves, where he couldn't stand upright except just in the middle of the room, and where the three-paned window was close to the floor.

"Humph!" soliloquized she æsthete, looking ruefully around him, "this isn't at all what I expected!"

Mary Haven had scarcely got down stairs, and resumed the manufacture of raspberry pies, when shouts and cries in various keys announced the coming of Mrs. Johnson and her four children, on a "buck-board wagon" from the nearest stage station.

"Is this Cousin Hugh's house, ma?" said Adelaide, the eldest, discontentedly.

"It ain't nothin' but a shanty!" loudly proclaimed Alexander Gustavus, the second hope of the family.

"There ain't no paint on it," said Helen Louise.

"Lemme get out! lemme get out!" shrieked Julietta, "and play in that lovely black mud, where the frog-toad is sitting!"

Mrs. Johnson sailed in, with a scarlet face and a perturbed look.

"I'm afraid, Cousin Mary," said she, "that we shall inconvenience you. There don't seem to be much accommodation here."

"On, there's plenty of room up in the garrot, suco as it is!" said Mrs. Haven, smilingly. "Of course, one expects to lead a gipsy life in a place like this, and the lake will be so nice for the little dears to play in, if only they are a little careful, for it's very deep; and it's so lucky you are here, Cousin Johnson, to help me with the pies and bread, for I'm not a very experienced house-keeper, and—"

"I thought you kept two or three servants," said Mrs. Johnson, frigidly.

"I have only one young girl just at present," said Mrs. Haven; "and of course, when there's so much company, there's a great deal to do. Oh, there comes an old lady with a sweet little, yelping dog!"

She glanced out of the open doorway.

"Goodness me, if it ain't that intolerable old Aunt Sadie, with her inevitable dog!" groaned Mrs. Johnson, as a fat elderly lady toiled up the path, in a scarlet shawl and a black-lace hat.

"Bless me!" said Aunt Sadie, purple with the heat and dripping with perspiration, you don't never mean to say, Niece Haven, that this 'ere's the place I've heard tell of on Lake—what d'ye call it?"

"It is where we live at present," said Mrs. Haven, quietly.

"I'm downright sorry I left the tavern at the railroad," said Aunt Sadie, sadly. "I ain't used to these unplastered houses, and I'm 'most sure Trip will catch cold."

Uncle Jenks was the last to come—a shrewd, brown-faced old man, in a gray suit, and keen eyes like an eagle. He looked around him and seemed to take in the situation at once.

"No servauts, eh?" said he. "Well, it's lucky I came. I'm pretty handy to fetch water, and split kindling, and help round the house; and you're pretty slim my dear, to do all the work of this house, with only a young gal to help you. So Hugh hasn't done real well in business? I've a little money uninvested myself, and I don't know as I could do better with it than to lend it to my sister's son."

Thus he spoke, cheery and kind, while Mrs. Montagu Prout fanned herself on the porch, Cousin Herbert Haller did battle with the mosquitoes and midgets. Mrs. Johnson followed her four children about in ceaseless terror lest they should be drowned, and Aunt Sadie felt her dog's pulse and groaned over the heat.

One night at the cottage settled the question of "to stay or not to stay," in the mind of Mrs. Haven's guests.

"I never slept in such a hot place in my life," said Mrs. Johnson, with a sigh.

"The bed wasn't long enough for me to stretch myself out in, and the eaves touched my forehead," said Cousin Herbert, sadly.

"The owls hooted all night in the woods," said Aunt Sadie, "and kept dear little Trip barking until he was hoarse."

"I wouldn't stay here if you would pay me a thousand dollars a week," said Mrs. Montagu Prout, thinking of her pink silk party dresses and twelve-button kid gloves.

"Well," said Uncle Jenks, drily, "it ain't just the location I should have selected for a summer residence, but I ain't going off to leave Hugh and his wife while I can manage to be useful to them!"

So the company departed, with various adieux and insincere protestations of regard, and snly Uncle Jenks was left. And then Mr. Haven took his cigar out from between his lips.

"Uncle Jenks," said he, "suppose we go up and see how the carpenters and painters are getting along with the conservatory up at the house!"

"At what house?" said Uncle Jenks.

"Mine," said Mr. Haven.

"Don't you live here?" said Uncle Jenks.

"Not all the time, said Mr. Haven. "We only came here to accommodate such of our relations as merely desire to make a convenience of us."

"Oh!" said Uncle Jenks, a slow smile beginning to break over his shrewd, brown face.

And Mary Haven confessed that her husband's advice had proved its own excellence.

Uncle Jenks, the only one of the troop who really cared two straws for them, was with them still—the rest had all been frightened away by the rusticities of the Lake Wiscomac cottage.

"And I wish them bon voyayne!" said Mr. Haven, calmly.

"So do I," agreed Mary.

Adulterations of Food.

If there is a subject vitally important so the welfare of a civilized community it is that all matters affecting the physical health of its people should be thoroughly supervisod. The declaration of Independence wisely places "the right to life" as the first right our government was instituted to secure to all the human beings under its charge. Whatsoever injuriously affects that, the *Sentry* holds to be a fitting subject for Legislative condemnation and annihilation, whether it be found in the food of the people or in the way in which, in some cities they are housed.

To commence with the most important article of food—bread. On that subject one chemist says:

"I have found bread adulterated with alum and sulphate of copper; yeast, with alum; bakifig powder, with alum, terra alba, plaster of paris, whiting and kaolin; cheese, with potatoes, beans, oleomargarine, vermillion, red chalk, sulphate of copper, arsenic and corrosive sublimate; lard, with boiled starch, alum and quicklime; confectionary, with chromate of lead, red lead, prussian blue, vermillion, copper and arsenic; pickles, with sulphuric acid and virdigris; mustard, with yellow ochre and chromate of lead; vinegar, with sulphuric acid, arsenic and corrosive sublimate; cofiee, with roasted acorns, spent tan bark, logwood, mahogony and burned liver of horses; teas also are mentioned as adulterated with a great variety of articles.

Another chemist states that he has ceased to use vinegar, pickles and oleomargarine, regarding them as dangerous articles. And in addition declares: "Enormous amount of meats of diseased animals are sold in Chicago," where he resides. He concludes his report by stating; "I have been informed of several cases of poisoning by the use of canned meats."

Another chemist writes that he has analyzed fourteen samples of sugar. He says: "In twelve of the samples I found tin, in the form of a chloride, an active poison." He also declares: "There is great danger in using fruits, vegetables or fish put up in cans of any kind." This expert states that he has also been engaged in analyzing dyes in articles of clothing; he found, in sixteen samples, that nearly all of them were poisonous.—*Sentry.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits the light and reflects it.

A man's character is like a fence—it cannot be strengthened by whitewash.

A house is no home unless it contains food and fire for the mind as well as for the body.

The virtue of prosperity is temperance, the virtue of adversity is fortitude.—[Bacon.

We have but few faults which are not more excusable than the means we employ to hide them.

Though avarice will preserve a man from being necessitously poor, it generally makes him too timorous to be wealthy.

It is ever a proof that the falsehood of a proposition if felt by those who use coercion, not reasoning to procure its admission.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.

Nobody, in however obscure a station, can be uniformly sincere, patient, gentle and conscientious, without exerting a positive influence on friends and neighbors.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Spanish girdles of black velvet are very stylish.

Old-fashioned Louis XVI, pelisses are again in favor.

Grecian bands for the hair are made of silver, inlaid with mock gems.

Handkerchiefs embroidered with gold dots are among Parsian novelties.

The use of plush and other heavy materials is likely to discourage the full sleeve, which cannot possibly be made of them.

A plush binding for a skirt opens an agreeable prospect to women who have spent the last two seasons in renewing silk plaitings. A plush binding might last through a half-hour's walk, and then again—

Some of the new mourning bonnets are mere coronets of shirring, with a bow set in at the back where it serves as a heading for the veil, which cannot be brought over the face. The ties are of crape, with a wide hem turned up on the outside.

The mode of wearing panniers combined with the clinging skirt, either short or trained, seems to find fresh favor in toilets. These panniers as now worn are composed of short full draperies rounded over the hips in true Watteau fashion, and are usually made of a material different from the tablier or petticoat, and are frequently matched to that of the train.

A very beautiful fabric of changeable Turkish satin shading in the sunlight from a deep Venetian green to a rich golden hue is among the elegant novelties in full dress materials. The fabric can be elegantly combined with dark green or deep admiral blue velvet, or plush, with pelerine facings and cuffs of the latter material, or trimmed with tiny plaited frills of the same, with panels and revers of bronze or golden green surah of a very deep shade.

The Love of a Canadian Girl.

The Toronto *Telegram* publishes the following concerning a Yorkville girl who wanted to make her lover a present on his return from a trip. On asking her parents for the required amount she was refused. She was determined not to be balked in her desire, and she went to a fashionable Yonge street barber and told him to cut her hair off short. The barber promptly went to work and cropped the young lady, who immediately sold her flowing locks for a good amount. Thus she was made happy in being able to show her affection was not blighted during his absence.

Embalming the Dead.

The first noted experience in this country in the science of embalming were made by Dr. Agnew several years since. At that time, and being engaged as a teacher of anatomy in Philade'phia, he discovered the elements of a preseavative fluid of valuable quality, and he is said to understand very thoroughly the principlos of embalming. He nevertheless assumed no direction in the case of the deceased president except so far as to object to an incision being made in the neck, so pitifully marked already, and to suggest instead the femoral artery. The present process, equally with its purpose, is altogether different from any known funeral custom among the people by whom the art was practiced and perfected so many ages since, and when, as sentimentally viewed in Egypt, the act of opening the body and filling it with odoriferous spices and drugs was held to be such desecration as to render the professional embalmer subject to being pursued by friends of the deceased with stones and curses. Embalming there signified cleansings with palm wines or with syrmæa and like substances, with subsequent steepings of 70 days' duraduration in citron or natron, and with other multiplied variations of medicaments. In some cases, we are told, there were injections of cedar tree pitch, and in costly modes of embalming much use was made of asphalt wax; sometimes bodies were immersed in molten bitumen, and in some instances tanning was practiced. A variety of devices were again restored to for corporeal preservation among the Greeks, where, as every one has heard, the corpse of Alexander the Great was embalmed in honey.

For all purposes considered requisite with us, a few hours suffice for the embalming of the dead.

When the work of embalming the President was about to begin the room was cleared of undertaker, assistants, and all persons excluded from it except those who were rightly privileged to be be present at this sad scene. The first part of the operation was previous to the autorsy, which it was intended to facilitate. This consisted of injecting an arsenic solution which causes no discoloration, but fills and cleanses the blood vessels, leaving all the tissue structure clear. To further this object the extremities of the fingers and toes are punctured, so that any shreds of blood remaining in the circulatory vessels may be thence washed out by the injected acid. The body remains thus for several hours with the preliminary absorption in progress, after which the fluid designed for preservation is introduced, which consists of several ingredients of a nature kept to some degree secret in the art. Its injection is repeated until the blood vessels are well filled as by natural fluid in life.—*New York Mail.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Herr Stebler's researches do not confirm the theory that light hinders germination of seeds generally. He admits the probability, however, that light may not be advantageous in the case of seeds that germinate quickly and easily, such as clover, beans or peas. He says that the germination of certain seeds, especially those of the grasses, will not take place at all or with great difficulty in darkness.

When the earth in which a plant grows is much warmer than the air, the plant grows very thick, ceases almost altogether to increase in height, and finally shows deep transverse rifts which make further growth an impossibility. These effects were produced by M. Prillieux, who used a large dish of earth, in which he planted the seeds, and kept the earth ten degrees warmer than the moist air of the chamber.

Several cinerary urns, sunbaked and of great antiquarian interest, have been unearthed at Hampton Wick, England. They were found at a depth of from eighteen inches to two feet. Some persons who had examined the fragments of the urns, which were unfortunately broken by the pickaxes of the laborers who accidentally discovered them, are of the opinion that the vessels were made before the Romans occupied the country.

"An Epping Forester" writes to an English scientific magazine giving an instance of two distinct stems of a tree coming together and uniting in one without the intervention of man.

Experiments to determine the changes of color produced in flowers by ammonia have given these results: Over a dish of ammonia was inverted a funnel, in the tube of which was placed the flowers to be experimented upon. Blue, violet and purple flowers were found to change to a beautiful green; deep red flowers to black, and white to yellow. These changes are most striking when the flowers have several different tints, in which the red lines are turned dark, the white yellow, etc. If the flowers thus changed are placed in pure water they retain their new colors for several hours, gradually resuming their orginal tint after that time. Another observation made in this connection is that the flowers of the aster, which are naturally inodorous, acquire a very agreeable perfume under the influence of ammonia.

A paper by Dr. D. W. Prentiss calls attention to two cases in which the introduction of pilocarpin—the active principle of the powerful Brazilian drug, jaborandi—into the human system has caused a very marked change in the color of the hair. In the first place the pilocarpin was administered at intervals during a period of ten weeks with the object of "sweating" the patient. In a few days after the first application the patient's hair, originally very light, was observed to be growing darker, and in six weeks it had become almost pure black. In the second case the hair had become perceptibly darker in a week after treatment with pilocarpin was commenced. The patient in the first case was a young lady of twenty-five, and the other was an infant. The introduction of jaborandi into medicine is of so recent a date that little opportunity has been afforded for studying its varied action on the system; but there appears reason to believe that the color of the hair is due to an oily pigment, which is increased under the influence of the drug.

Vegetable Blacking.

The "Shoeblack Plant" is said to be the name properly given to a species of Hibiscus growing in new South Wales, and remarkable for the showy appearance of its scarlet flowers. Growing freely in almost any kind of soil, the plant is frequently cultivated for the flowers, which, when dry, are used as a substitute for blacking. The flowers contain a large proportion of mucilaginous juice, which, when evenly applied, gives a glossy, varnish-like appearance, which is said perfectly to replace ordinary blacking, with the advantage that it is cleanly in use and can be applied in a few moments. Four or five flowers, with the anthers and pollen removed, are required for each boot, and a polishing brush may be applied afterward, if desired. A few plants of the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis* growing in the garden would remove one of the minor disadvantages of a day in the country, where the roads are dusty and blacking almost unknown. Chinese ladies use the juice of flowers for dying their hair and eyebrows. The plant is a native of India, China, and other parts of Asia. It would be intesting to ascertain to what extent, if any the Aletha, Hibiscus Syriaca, and the Swamp Rose Mallow, another member of the Hibiscus family, possess the same property.—*Scientific American.*

A Geography Lesson.

A scholar who had "been over to the map of Asia," was reviewed by his teacher, with the following result:

Teacher—"What is geography?"

Scholar—"A big book."

Teacher—"What is the earth composed of?"

Scholar—"Mud."

Teacher—"No; land and water."

Scholar—"Well, that makes mud, don't it?"

Teacher—"What is the shape of the earth?"

Scholar—"Flat."

Teacher—"Yo[u] better; if I should dig [thro]ugh the earth, where would I [co]me out?"

Scholar—"Out [o]f."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The rice crop of the Gulf States, it is said, will reach 150,000,000 bushels.

Bracelets were given as a reward of bravery to soldiers in the middle ages.

Coleridge and Goldsmith wrote "The House that Jack Built," and "Goody Two-Shoes."

Russian students eat horse flesh, not so much because they like it as because it is cheap.

France is now building 17 ironclads, England 10. This will give France 53 and England 57.

Edison is reported to hold $5,000,000 worth of stocks in the various companies formed to introduce his incandescent light.

An ingenious clock set up at Brussels needs no winding and attains the maximum of regularity by a simple mechanism. It is kept in motion by a current of air.

An adventurous party of scientific folks have lately hoisted the Stars and Stripes at the very summit of Mount Whitney, the highest point of land in the United States outside of Alaska.

Mamie Reckards, a Wisconsin school mistress, is to receive a medal because she daily walked through five miles of forest, in which were prowling wolves, on her way to and from school.

A dog that hears through an ear trumpet and wears spectacles belongs to Patrick Nichols, of Milwaukee, Wis. This animal is said to be thirty-five years of age, and has lost his hearing and sight, and his master for his many years of fidelity procured these aids to cheer him. A set of artificial teeth are being made for him.

How General Morgan Lost His Life.

About the time the brigade was concentrated, and as notes were being compared with a view to determine on some plan of operation against Morgan, says Col. Macgown in the Philadelphia *Times*, a woman from Greenville, dripping with rain and on horse back, was conducted to the spot, apart, where the general and his officers were consulting. Her name was Bacon. She was an alleged widow, formerly of Ohio. In reality she was an adventuress, an ex-variety actress, anxious to create a sensation, get herself talked about among the officers of the armies and and mentioned in reports and newspapers. This woman correctly told Gillan the situation at Greenville. Morgan was sleeping at the mansion of Mrs. Willians on the edge of the town, and directly on the Bull's Gap road. "Dick" Morgan's reigment was in camp in a field a short distance west of the town, and that side alone was picketed. Duke, with the main force, lay nearly a mile east of where Morgan had retired for the night. This information gained, Gillam at once ordered Ingerton to proceed to Greenville with his regiment and Newell's battalion. Capt. Roberts of the tenth Michigan and Capt. Wilcox of the thirteenth Tennessee were sent in advance with their companies, the main reconnoitering force taking a more leisurely pace, and making a detour to the left so as to get around Dick Morgan's pickets, and take his regiment in the rear. Wilcox, who commanded the advance, when within three-fourths of a mile of the village got a glimpse of the confederate reserve picketing in the road. He proposed to Roberts to make a dash through the line and into the town, with the view of surrounding the house where Morgan was in bed, capturing him and his staff, and trust to luck to get out. Roberts was ready for any enterprise, and closed eagerly with his superior's daring proposition.

"Forward! trot! gallop! charge!" rang out on the air and on the ears of the startled, astonished confederate sentries. They were literally ridden over by the dashing federals, and before Dick Morgan's subordinate, whom he had left in command, got a man in the saddle, the Williams house was surrounded by Wilcox's men. They shot or captured the two or three guards, picked up all the horses and an officer or two, in less time than it required to tell the story.

Morgan was wakened by the shooting and tramping. He got on his breeches, boots and hat, and in his shirt sleeves, revolver in hand, [ra]n down the long sloping grounds on the east front of the house. In the north east corner was a grape arbor. As Morgan stooped to pass under this in order to reach the fence, he was discovered by Andy Campbell, private in company G, thirteenth Tennessee cavalry, and fired on him. The bullet took effect in Gen. Morgan's right side, and, rising upward, on account of his stooping position, passed out near the heart. He fell and died instantly. Meanwhile the balance of the officers in and about the house, a few orderlies and a squad from Dick Morgan's command, were captured and rushed off toward the eastern part of the town. Campbell dismounted from his horse, took a look at the man he killed, recognized him, he was a deserter from Morgan's first command, raised the body, threw it over his saddle bow, remounted and rode away with his companions. They went pell mell through the town, filed to the right, passed out at the north, bore to the right around the high hill where the remains of Andrew Johnson are buried, and though pursued by a portion of Dick [Mo]rgan's men, when they reached the Bull's Gap road, at the point where they had left a confederate picket a

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

Subscribers finding this paragraph marked will understand that their subscriptions have expired, and unless they promptly renew the paper will be discontinued to their address.

THE *Three States*, of Cairo, Ill., is the latest venture in journalism by colored men. Success to it.

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner." &c.

Hon. Jorgenson has come out for Mahone and Cameron. "Mahone has shown his devotion to Republican principle, etc., by voting for Anthony," and, therefore, Mr. Jorgenson is convinced. Now look out for other flops. The fatted calf is ready to be slain.

IT HAS BEEN definitely ascertained that an association numbering not less than three hundred persons can become the beneficiaries of cheaper than ordinary prices in all the necessaries of life, and not a few of the luxuries. Our readers can avail themselves of this opportunity through co operation.

The Progressive Co-operative Association is the medium through which the object can be attained. It will cost $1.00 per year. Those desiring to participate in the benefits indicated should make their wish known at once to the President or Secretary of the above named association.

JUST THREE YEARS ago there was a competitive drill between the colored militia of Virginia at Lynchburg. John W. Daniel, the present Democratic nominee for Governor, made the speech of welcome, and with Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, made the formal presentations of the medals won to the victorious companies, one of which was the Langston Guards, of Norfolk, W. H. Palmer, Captain. These worthies addressed these soldiers as citizens of Virginia, thanked God "that the middle-wall of partition was broken down," spoke very laudatory of their military skill, and more talk to the same purport. What do these gentlemen, especially Major Daniel, think of this discrimination made at Norfolk on the part of the white militia and members of their party? What will the French visitors think of our boasted Constitution with its Amendments? The colored soldiers at Norfolk did right in declining to be humiliated, and we trust their example will be followed all over the State. Though they may not break up the purposed festivities by declining to participate, they will at least command the respect of the whites by their action.

THE ODD FELLOWS HALL.

The *New South* in its last issue notes the fact of the recent sale of the Odd Fellows Hall on 13th street, and proceeds to comment on the same, drawing the conclusion that the failure of the parties in management is a reproach to the Order, and through it to the colored people of this city. It argues that if such a powerful institution as the G. U. O. Odd Fellows, embracing within its ranks many of the most exemplary people of the community, with a membership of one and a half thousand individuals, fail to be successful in the matter of purchasing a hall they must make less pretensions, bedeck themselves with less paraphernalia and be eloquent in silence in alluding to the cardinal principles, motto and efficiency of the Order. But there remains some modification to be made to this general characterization thus drawn. It is not that the Odd Fellows *could* not, but that they *would* not pay for the hall still occupied by them; it is not that they *can* not, but that they *have* not done so. The truth is, the building is situated in a section of the city that makes it very undersireable for the purposes of a general hall. Say what enthusiasts will, the wives and daughters of Odd Fellows, to say nothing of other ladies, do not like, and they will not go habitually to entertainments given in that section. It may be a prejudice, but it exists nevertheless. This fact has occasioned a division of sentiment as to the locality of the hall. Some who did not approve originally of the locality believed it wisdom to make the best of a bad bargain and pay for the place rather than lose the partial payments already made, and when paid for, sell the property for a spot more desirable; but they were not able to rally the entire Order—those who could contribute financially—to the alleged duty of paying for the B. street property. Hence a few lodges and a few members only have labored, in season and out of season, and in vain, to relieve the property of the indebtedness thereon. Some lodges have taken, in round numbers, nearly a thousand dollars of stock; some members as much as one hundred dollars' worth. Had all the lodges done as well, or one-fifth of the members as much as the average of these individuals who have taken stock, the debt would have not only been in process of liquidation, but such improvements could have been made as would have made Odd Fellows Hall equal to Talmadge Hall, at least in its appointments, and much superior to Willard's Hall in its accommodations. (a) There are lodges, some of whose members are numbered among the most influential of the Order, who owe over a hundred dollars and religiously refuse to pay a single cent. (b) All the lodges of this city do not meet at the Hall on 13th street. Three, if not four, meet elsewhere.

These facts may explain why the property has not been rendered secure beyond peradventure. As it is the Hall on 13th street is not irrevocably lost. One hundred men who are willing to be responsible for as much as ten dollars each per annum can yet secure and keep the property.

But the question is, is it better to secure *this* place in its present locality, improve it and then trust to the radical change in the neighborhood a score of years may bring about, to make it popular, or to try elsewhere—say not further east than 11th street, nor further west than 17th street, and between O. and K. streets N. W., with a building fronting sixty feet, and four stories high?

Surely it should not be a greater work for a fraternity to build such a hall than for a church having one-twentieth of the membership of the Order, to erect an edifice and pay one-half of the cost within five years!

OUR BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

We have repeatedly, through these columns, dwelt upon the necessity for greater development of the business idea among us. We have done so because of the tremendous influence such a development would exert towards the elevation of the race to a higher plane and securing greater recognition, even in a political sense. Many believe and contend that the money-making faculty does not exist among us as a people; that while we are susceptible to high culture in the arts, such as music and drawing, there is a real lack of the enterprise which can enter the business world and compete successfully for the substantial honors there won.

We have not surrendered our judgment to this opinion. Inactivity, and not inability, has been the conclusion we have reached in the matter, and thus contended.

The almost total lack of experience has cultivated timidity to an alarming degree, hence ventures, when made, have as a rule been like those of small boys who fear to leave the shore and try the current of real business life. The dangers said to attend a first effort have been exaggerated to a great degree; the lions on the way are never chained, but always ready at a single bound to pounce upon and carry death to the thoughtless intruder.

Providential circumstances occasionally brings the experience, and it is of such a nature as to completely upset all our theories.

One of the best and latest illustrations is the case of Mr. W. E. Matthews. For years he had conducted in a small way a business which brought him a revenue equal to three times his salary as a government official. And yet he hesitated to go out openly like a man *into business*, although his accumulations were sufficient to keep him from want and his sagacity could be depended upon to steadily advance him. Time and again have we known him to be advised to take the open road. As late as 1879 the Hon. J. M. Langston, in a speech at Richmond, in speaking on Self-reliance, said it was a duty Mr. M. owed to himself as to his race to advance. But he actually waited until he was unceremoniously put out. The first sensation was that of distrust. Afterwards the reaction comes and he goes forth and finds the experience even more agreeable than he ever imagined in any of his day dreams. Business has fairly rushed to him, offers of money from several to be put in his hands for investment, and letters of congratulation from friends in different parts of the country, North and South.

We reproduce the following, as much for the striking truths it contains of universal application as for its personal references:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 7th, '81.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—I was indeed surprised when I read of your removal from your place in the Department, where you had such a fine record, and was about to write you a letter of condolence; but when I read again and saw where you had started business, instead of sympathizing with you I must congratulate you; for that which at the first glance might appear a loss to you, is certainly a positive gain to yourself and the country, and I only wish that more of our young men would follow your footsteps into the commercial world. I think that whatever good can come to us through politics we have already attained, and it has been my firm conviction, these many years, that the colored man will not get that recognition which he is entitled to until he is better known upon our business marts. The branch which you have started requires the highest qualifications to make it successful, and I know of no one better suited for a business of its kind than yourself. I sincerely trust that you will secure the patronage of your friends and the public. I note with extreme pleasure that you have not followed the bad example of many of our people, by starting business in some small and remote place and then find fault if business does not come to them, but you have established yourself among business men. Again I tender you my hearty congratulations. May you never have cause to regret the step which you have so nobly taken.

Your friend,
JOS. S. GREGG.

THE SENATE.

Last Monday was the day for organizing the Senate for the extra session, and at an early hour in the morning crowds of people were seen wending their way to the Capitol. When the hour arrived for calling the Senate to order the galleries were filled with spectators. The Senate was called to order by Mr. Harris, who, after prayer by Chaplain Bullock, spoke very feelingly of the death of the late President, Senator Burnside and Secretary Burch. A reasonable mind would have thought that by reason of the great gloom which has so recently enveloped this Republic and has made every loyal heart sad, on account of the tragic death of the late President, on the opening of this extra session both Democrats and Republicans would meet on the most friendly terms. One could have wished that personal animosities would have been thrown aside, all jealousies forgotten, selfishness left out of the question, partisan spirit rebuked and hissed at, and that the greatest spirit of harmony, at least for a short while, would exist between the two parties, and that there would be a oneness of action on both sides of the house for the good of the whole country. But instead of that, behold! a wrangle in the outset and a bane of contention! Here are sitting three Republican Senators to take the oath of office—one from Rhode Island and two from New York; but hungry Democratic office seekers and office seizers, in spite of all the pleas of Senator Edmunds, from Vermont, refused to have them sworn in until they made one of their party, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate. This shows the country where the Democrat's heart is—on the office and in the office, and not on the welfare of the country. But the Democratic triumph was short. David Davis was elected Vice President pro tem on Thursday.

PERSONAL

It is stated that ex-Minister Smyth will remain in Liberia and enter some commercial business.

Dr. G. W. LeVere, a colored Presbyterian minister, of Knoxville, Tenn., is said to be worth $35.000.

Miss Consuela Clark, daughter of P. H. Clark, of Cincinnati, has entered the Medical College of Boston, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Mosby and Mrs. Irving Williams, of Denver, Col., are in town, the guests of Mr. A. Parker, 1734 L. street., N. W.

The sermon of Dr. Edward W. Blyden, entitled "Africa's Service to the World," and delivered at several places during his recent visit here, is published in full in the "African Repository."

Rev. R. M. Cheeks who spent years here as a minister, has been highly successful as a pastor at Chelsea, Mass. During his ministration of one year at the latter place he has built up a congregation of 28 members, a Sunday School of 45, and secured a library of 550 volumes. He returns to pursue his theological studies at Howard University.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Richmond Institute began its session last Monday with such an increased number of students as to show a greater appreciation on the part of the people. The number of young ladies who present themselves to enjoy the opportunities for a higher education is especially encouraging. Year by year the students who present themselves are better prepared to enter upon an academical course of study.

Garfield Memorial Meeting.

The students and citizens of Wilberforce University met in a memorial meeting on the 29th of September, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late President, J. A. Garfield.

Our chapel had been already draped for several days, but our meeting did not take place until the tide of excitement had somewhat subsided.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. R. Gibson, of Selma, O., who in a few remarks asked the house to elect a President and Secretary for the evening. Accordingly Mr. J. R. Scott, of Florida, was elected President, and Mr. I. M. Bongan, of Indiana, Secretary. A choir of eight voices, with Miss I. M. Harris, of Circleville, O., at the organ, furnished music for the evening. After prayer by Mr. G. W. Prioleau, of South Carolina, and a fine selection by the choir, which seemed to have wrapped the house in solemnity, the Committee on Resolutions reported. President B. F. Lee then addressed us upon the life and death of our late President Garfield. In his earnest effort he doubtless inspired many to take fresh courage in the struggle of life. Prof. W. S. Scarborough, being called for, arose from his seat and made some very impressive remarks, in which he stated a few of the many things he observed in the Chicago convention. He showed conclusively that the General Garfield was clear of that political selfishness which moves so many men to action. The President of the evening then announced that five minutes were allotted to any one wishing to say anything about the deceased. Several availed themselves of the opportunity and made some pointed remarks. After the adoption of the resolutions given below, the house adjourned, with a song by the choir and benediction by Mr. J. M. Beckett, of Washington, D. C.

WHEREAS, Our beloved President was stricken down in the beginning of a most promising administration and in the glory of his manhood by the hand of a wicked assassin, who has rendered his name atrocious through all crowning ages by this inhuman and fiendish act. And

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, the disposer of human events, to take him from our midst. Therefore

Resolved, That we, the faculty and students of Wilberforce University, in common with this great nation, have felt the awful shock produced by the fall of our beloved chief.

Resolved, That in the death of President Garfield we recognize the loss of a wise statesman and ripe scholar, a brave and gallant soldier and an honest man, around whose funeral bier the civilized world mourns in unison with his own sorrowing nation.

Resolved, That amid the gloom which has settled upon this nation we can discern through the mystic veil of Christian faith an infinitely wise and undeveloped purpose in the visitation of this severe Providence, and as the inscrutable ways of God are beyond the scope of finite comprehension, with mingled awe and due veneration we bow submissively.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his family in this their sore bereavement. We commend them to the God whom he so faithfully served and to the nation in whose services his life was sacrificed.

Resolved, That as an expression of our profound grief for the honored dead, Trinity Chapel be draped in mourning for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his sorrowing family.

J. R. GIBSON,
G. W. NICHOLSON,
C. M. C. CROSBY,
J. M. GILMERE,
F. H. MABSON.

—Low prices, good work and terms cash is the motto of our JOB OFFICE.

FAMILIAR TALKS ON SCIENCE.

Rev. G. Frederick Wright.

NO. XXXI.

Calcium. Potassium and Sodium.

Calcium is the metal which in connection with oxygen forms lime, and with oxygen and carbon (carbonate of lime) constitutes chalk, marble, and ordinary limestone, and with oxygen and sulphur, gypsum.

The carbonate of lime is very abundant and very widely distributed. Limestones are found in every country and belong to every geological period. The shells of all shell-fish are almost wholly composed of it. Indeed it is doubtful if limestone is not always the result of animal secretion. The carbonate of lime in dulate form is carried into the sea by the rivers, and there the coral and all manner of shell-fish seize hold of it to build their houses, and dying leave them behind to form vast accumulations of limestone. Whole islands and extensive portions of peninsulas have thus been formed. The islands of the Pacific Ocean are nearly all coral reefs, and the lower part of the peninsula of Florida is of similar origin.

Lime is a union of calcium and oxygen in equal proportions. Carbonate of lime is a union of calcium and carbon with three parts of oxygen. To produce lime the carbonate is heated to redness, when it parts with its carbon and a portion of its oxygen, losing about half its weight and leaving what is called quicklime, which retains the form of the pieces of stone which have been burned. If water be poured upon this in proper quantity the lime absorbs it all, and in the process swells and falls to a powder, evolving such an amount of heat that wood can be set on fire by it. When exposed for some time to the air quicklime absorbs from that source both water and carbonic acid, and loses a large part of its efficiency. The hardening of mortar is the result of the slow absorbtion of carbonic acid so as to form again a species of limestone.

Of the combinations of lime with chlorine and with phosphorus we have already spoken.

It is almost impossible to melt pure lime, hence its use in producing the Drummond light, since its particles can be heated to such a degree that they glow with great intensity and give a light possessed of great penetrating power. When mixed with compounds of silicon and iron, however, it readily melts and becomes a valuable aid in separating the impurities from iron ore.

Sodium and Potassium are soft, white metals; lighter than water, and so fond of oxygen that they burn in water and are never found pure in nature. Combined with oxygen they form soda and potash. Both these substances are very widely disseminated in nature. Sodium united to chlorine forms, as we have said, the salt of the sea. It burns with a yellow flame, and and its presence can be detected almost everywhere by the spectroscope, the peculiar color of its flame appearing in the light which comes from the sun and the stars. Potash is obtained from the ashes of all plants, showing that it is widely disseminated through the soil; though no agency but the rootlets of plants could easily find and lay hold of it.

Glass is a compound of sodium or potassium with silica (sand), and is made by melting these substances together to form a silicate. Ordinary window glass is a compound of sand (silica), sodium and calcium; flint glass, of silica, potassium, and lead. Colored glasses are produced by adding to these a trifling amount of some other metals. The production of a transparent object by the mixture of opaque substances is one of the familiar, but mysterious, facts of chemistry.

We have already, under nitrogen, referred to the nitrates of sodium and potash, and the relation of the latter to gunpowder. Both are also valuable as manures. The chlorate of potash, to which we have also referred, is an important constituent in matches and fireworks.

(*To be continued*).

Thousands of women have been entirely cured of the most stubborn cases of female weekness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Refusing to Parade with Negroes—General Groner, the Chief Marshall, Resigns.

NORFOLK, VA., Oct. 11.—Great preparations are being made here to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Norfolk. Arches are erected at different points, decorations of public buildings and stores have begun, and a programme for a grand display on the 21st has been arranged. A number of the troops to attend the Yorktown Centennial from the North and East are expected to take part in the parade. Gen. V. D. Groner, who was appointed chief marshal for the occasion, resigned last night, in consequence of the objection made by Captain Gilmer, of the N. L. A. Blues, to parading with the Negro militia. Notwithstanding the white troops and societies were to form the first division, and the Negro troops and societies the second division, the committee has notified Major Palmer that his command and the Negroes may parade the day after the whites, which he declines to do, and will not parade here nor at Yorktown. This action of the Blues is attributed to Bourbonism and jealousy, as Gen. Groner is a Readjuster. Some claim that it would give material strength to that party to have the Negroes parade under his command. The Blues paraded with Negroes at the Bunker Hill celebration at Boston; therefore the cause alleged is thought by the leading Negroes to be correct. Major Palmer, who is the ranking militia officer here, has notified the companies at Petersburg, Hampton and Richmond of the action of the centennial committee, so that they may not come to the city. The Langston Guards is considered the best drilled company in Eastern Virginia. This company took part in the inaugural, and acted as escort to President Garfield. A meeting of the Negro citizens is being arranged for Monday night.—*The Republican.*

The Pickwicklians.

The Pickwick Club of Chicago gave its reception last week. The President, who indulges in the beautiful name, H. R. Nibbs, opened the reception by the following speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have 'sembled ourselves together to celebrate the opening of the fall and winter season of the Pickwick Club. I am glad to see you all once more. There's been sights o' happenins since June. Mr. S. Young has finished his new book; Roscoe Conkling Smith has left politics and gone to whitewashing; Sister Sapphire Pullback played a five number row, caught a gig, a horse and saddle, all the same day; Brother Backdown Johnson spent most of the summer at Long Branch cooking for his health; Hezekiah Lightfoot is in jail in Louisville for stealing watermillions, and it is said that one of our club tried to show a St. Louis man that a king flush was better than an ace full; its too bad! But we aint here to grieve over things past, but to rejoice over reunion. We must remember the past and buckle on the armor for the future. Therefore enjoy yourselves, have a good time and get ready for your winter's works.

Ex-Senator Bruce in Ohio.

Ex-Senator Bruce had a crowded house at the court house in Chillicothe on Monday evening, and hundreds went away unable to gain admittance. Mr. Bruce is rather a fine looking man, a pleasant and impressive speaker, and at times eloquent. His wife, who is a Cleveland lady, accompanies him on his tour, and was present in the hall. As her reputation as an accomplished lady had long preceded her, she drew quite as much attention as her distinguished husband, and held quite a levee at the close of the meeting, a large number of our leading citizens being introduced to her. She is a very pleasant looking lady, tall, with brown hair, regular features, and a complexion which our lady friends would unhesitatingly describe as lovely.—*Sciota Gazette.*

Mrs. Henry Harding, a highly respected colored lady of Nashville, Tenn., went to the Chattanooga depot at Nashville for the purpose of going to Shelbyville. She attempted to enter a first-class coach but found it locked. Rather than take a second-class coach she resolved to stand on the platform. The depot policeman ordered her to get off the train or go into one of the "Jim Crow" coaches. She refused, whereupon he laid violent hands upon her. The General Superintendent tried to make amends but her husband demands the remedy at law. The policeman was arrested on a charge of assault and battery and the Railroad Company is defendant in a suit for $20,000 damages.—*Conservator.*

Tell it not in Gath.

The colored people of Charlestown, Ind., were invited on the 26th ultimo to the white Presbyterian Church, to join in union in rendering homage to our much honored dead President, James A. Garfield. A respectable crowd on entering the church, to their surprise, found two ushers ready to seat them back in the lecture room, where half of them could neither see nor hear.—*Ohio Falls Express.*

The Lungs are Strained and Racked by a persistent Cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint often established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for Coughs and Colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1881.

AGENTS.

Cochran, Ga. . . . Richard Townsend.
Baltimore..... D. D. Dickson.
Levi Cromwell Gen'l Ag't for Phila.
Washington..... G. B. Anderson.
" ..... G. W. Renfro.
C. A. Lemar, Collector for Washington.
New Bedford, Mass..... Wm. H. Carney.
Lawrence,..... Rev. W. H. Scott.

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Advertisements see rates.

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Wm. L. Freeman, 1905 K street northwest, Washington. D. C.
D. D. Dickson, 84X St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.

LOCAL.

—Societies and churches wishing local notices of their entertainments and other special exercises, in order to ensure the same should send complimentary tickets.

—Rev. A. B. Wilson was in the city this week.

—Rev. A. B. Wilson was in the city last week.

—John A. Simms says Rev. Turpin is the liveliest sick man he ever saw.

—Rev. Waring returned from Ohio, where he early deposited his vote, on Wednesday morning.

—The mother of Mr. Howard Johnson, of the Surgeon General's Office, brother to the late George D. Johnson, was buried Sunday in Philadelphia.

—As an example of the business sagacity of Mr. W. E. Matthews, a lot bought by him three years ago in N. street for $850, was last week sold for $2,750 cash to Admiral Rodgers, of the Naval Observatory.

—Large crowds left here Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday for the Oriole. On Tuesday night the rush for the returning trains was simply immense, the only comparison be-being New York and Pennsylvania days at the Philadelphia Centennial.

—Our soldier boys carried away the honors at Baltimore on Monday. Whenever the Monumental City desires to add to the attractions of any military display there will be a cordial welcome extended to the Cadets and the Guards. That is saying a great deal for Bourbon Baltimore.

—Services in memory of the late J. R. Frisby will be held at the Israel C. M. E. Church to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Speeches and addresses will be made by Messrs. T. E. Howard, Rev. J. S. Smothers, S. G. Brown, L. A. Cornish, Abram Hayson and Willie Gant.

—The invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. G. B. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., to Miss Virginia Thornton, of this city. The event comes off next Thursday night at the 19th Street Baptist Church. After the ceremony the bridal trip comes off, and there's no telling how far it will extend or how long it will last.

—The *Gate City Press*, of Kansas City, Mo., has the following paragraph pertinent to our friend, Mumford Patterson: "M. M. Patterson, Esq., who for many months has presided over the cuisine department of the Barnum, left Wednesday to take charge of a similar position in a Topeka house. His late employers speak of him in terms of the highest praise, and it is reported that some tears were shed on his leaving them. Mr. Patterson leaves Missouri because her laws, her customs, and the ruling spirit of her people, are more proscriptive and prejudiced to his race than in 'Bleeding Kansas.'"

—Mr. John C. Davis, who died very suddenly last week at his late residence, 714 10th street, N. W., was a native of Northampton Co., Va., where he has a sister, the widow of Rev. C. Burris, still residing. He spent several years on the Pacific Coast, where he attached himself to the Masonic fraternity. His funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Stevenson at Bethel Hall and his remains interred in Graceland Cemetery. During his illness his widow was thoroughly devoted to him and attentive to his every want, but medical services were of no avail and the tenderest attention could not restore him to health and vigor. He passed away very peaceably and quietly, in the hope of a blissful immortality.

—TORNADO IN A CHURCH.—Quite a scene was witnessed at Union Bethel Church last Sunday night. They were proceeding with a collection. The choir had sung and they were awaiting for the congregation to strike up. One brother struck up his notes, but Rev. Jerry H. Turpin came to his rescue with "I'll be there, I'll be there," leading and beating time, swaying his body and gesturing with that magnetism of which he is a master, until he got the church in a commotion. Old time shouting was no name for what happened. Class leader Simms bobbed up and down within the altar, two brothers waltzed, somebody grabbed up a chair and whirling it struck a sister, who tips the beams at two hundred avoirdupois, a blow in the face. The excitement instead of subsiding increased, the choir struck up another anthem, but their melodious voices were heard like a gentle zephyr amid the roaring of distant thunder. Everything went on until the pastor rose and complacently alluded to the good time they were having and said he was *now ready for business*. Immediately "the spirit" ceased and all was quiet as a calm. While the shouting was at its height the ministers were seen to laugh heartily; whether at the excitement that was really manufactured by the practiced hand of Bro. Turpin, or at the joy that could not be restrained, we cannot say. Of one thing we are assured, they seemed highly elated and amused.

OBITUARY.

Rev. J. S. Atwell, rector of St. Phillips P. E. Church, New York City, died of typhoid fever last Saturday night and was buried Wednesday. The deceased was a native of Barbadoes, West Indies. He came to this country in 1863, graduated from the Divinity School at West Philadelphia in 1866, became missionary to Louisville, Ky., in which State he was the first colored man to be ordained to holy orders. In 1868 he was consecrated as priest and installed as rector of St. Stephens Church in Petersburg, Va. In 1873 he went to Savannah, but in 1875 he was made rector of St. Phillip's in New York, of which up to the time of his death he had been a successful pastor. Rev. Atwell leaves a widow and three small children. It is a sad coincidence that when he died his only sister-in-law, Miss Kate Jennings, of this city, was *en route* to New York to be married on the 25th inst. to Mr. Frank H. Carmand, of Charleston, S. C.

Miss Mary McLemor, a young lady of Nashville, Tenn., went to the L. & N. R. R. depot this morning, purchased a ticket to Louisville, Ky., boarded the train and went into the ladies car, being a lady herself, but she and her company, a gentleman, were soon invited to take seats in the smoking car, which they flatly refused to do. The Superintendent was then sent for and on arriving, ordered another coach to be attached, which was done. The white passengers were then invited to take seats in the coach attached, which they did, leaving Miss McLemor and her company only in the car.—*Ex.*

The Loving School, the leading colored school building of Columbus, O., has been sold and now the white and the colored children go to the same school. A dispatch says that quite a number of colored teachers are thrown out of employment, which signifies that children can be mixed but teachers can not. Thus does the resolution assert itself.—*Review.*

—Gentlemen desirious of obtaining suitable lodgings on reasonable terms, in a locality convenient of access to business, can obtain the same by applying to 714 K Street N. W. Sept. 24-1m.

Cheap Coal! Cheap Coal!

The Progressive Cooperative Association affords to our people the *very* best opportunity for purchasing coal at reduced rate. Address T. J. Minton, 1311 13th street, n. w.

—Get your JOB PRINTING done here.

NOTICE—All arrangements for obtaining coal having been perfected. the Progressive Co-operative Association is prepared to receive orders until October 17th. The terms are 50 cents deposit on each ton ordered and the balance when the coal is delivered. The buyer has the option of ordering, in not less than one ton, at any time before April 1, 1882. The payment of one dollar secures the privileges of membership of the association. Orders will be received at the office R. C. Douglass, Dying Establish ment under National Theatre. Call and ascertain the low rates of our coal.

To Whom it May Concern.

Parties residing here, desiring to see the undersigned on any business will please call at his office 609 Louisiana ave. between 4 and 5 p. m., or at his residence, 1511 P street, n. w., in the evening and *not*, unless specially authorized to do so, call where he is employed by the General Goverment.

J. W. Cromwell.

ATTENTION ALL!

We will publish the name, secretary, place and time of meeting of every organization in this city for one year for $1.50 and send the paper besides. We will also pub lish the elections, installations etc. free of charge.

OUR SOCIETIES.

Communications for this column should be addressed to "SOCIETY COLUMN," PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

Brief communications and inquiries for this column are invited. It is, as its name implies, devoted to the interests of different fraternities.—Ed.

BROTHERLY LOVE LODGE No. 896. J. L. Thomas, P. S. No. 106 Short st., Harrisburg, Pa. Every Monday evening Eby's Building Market st. near 6th. dec25 1y

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star of the West 1369 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. D. M. Chambers P. S. 115 7th s. e.

Mount Olive Lodge No. 1333 meetings 1st and 3rd Mondays, Judson Malvin P. S. Lock Box 16, or 1711 11th street.

METROPOLITAN LODGE, No 125, K. of W. M. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 7th Street n. w., J. W Cromwell. E. A., Dr. S. L. Cook G. S. and Medical Examiner.

At a meeting of Union Friendship Lodge No. 891 of the G. U. O. of O. F., the following officers were elected: P. N. F. P. G. M., Jackson Howard; N. F. Harris, Moppin; P. N. G., Andrew Lewis; N. G. George S. Gant; V. G., W. W. Ellison; P. S., M. V. P., Chas. H. Shorter; E. S., E. L. Thomas; Treasurer, P. G. M., Anthony Hickman; Chaplain, M. V. P., Chas. F. Murray; Conductor, P. G. M. George H. Johnson.

W. M. T. Forrester, Worshipful Grand Master of the G. U. O. of O. F., recently made a speech in Louisville. "The Bulletin" gave the following account of it: "Immediately after being introduced Bro. Forrester at once 'captured' the attention of all present by his winning manners and pleasant disposition. He began by explaining the object of his visit. He had been to Memphis and Nashville in the interest of the Order and inspecting the work of the Lodges in general, and was here for the same purpose. Before talking directly to the male Lodges he gave his attention to the Ruth Lodges, putting the law before them in the simplest manner, and requesting that it be executed to the letter. He received encouraging reports from the Ruths, showing that they were working in perfect harmony. After dismissing the dear good sisters the 'school' of the male class opened, and the lessons taught will not soon be forgotten. After selecting representatives from each Lodge in the city and placing them before him, Bro. Forrester proceeded to examine them and find out the general workings of the Order in the city of Louisville. Where he found ritual work not properly carried out, he gave instruction as to how it should be done. Where he found the general law misconstrued he gave the proper interpretation of the same. For more than one hour the Worshipful Master continued in this way, after which he addressed the brothers on the general principles of the Order. He placed 'F., L. and T.,' the motto of the Order, before them in its truest light, and begged all present to take fresh energy and push the noble work forward. He concluded with the request that brothers, instead of finding defects in other institutions and criticising the same, should work and strengthen the G. U. O. of O. F."

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THE NEWS.

The weekly purchases at the subtreasury in New York will continue as heretofore authorized.

The subscriptions to the Garfield fund aggregated $339,668.79. The fund will close on Saturday, the 15th instant, and on Monday, the 17th, a full list of all subscriptions will be given to the press.

Messrs. Nelson & Miller a six-set knitting mill, at Amsterdam, New York, was burned. The loss is heavy, but is covered by insurance.

Carl Upman's cigar factory in East Seventeenth street, New York, was destroyed by fire. Loss $75,000; insurance $55,000. The building which was owned by Mr. Mellers, was damaged to the extent of $2,500; fully insured. About two hundred persons, men, women and girls, were employed in the factory. The girls made their escape through the scuttle in the roof.

The oriole celebration has drawn thousands of people to Baltimore, and the hotels and boarding houses inadequate to supply accommodations. The scenes in the streets exceeded the Sesqui-Centennial of last year. The procession of military, police and the fire department was grand. The artistic display in the evening of the second day was the crown effort of art and mechanism. The third day was devoted to the reception of the French and other invited guests, fire works, and dedication of the new water works. The decoration of the city is not as elaborate as on the Sesqui-Centennial celebration.

Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats Dumont has decided, in accordance with previous rulings of the departments, that no steamer can surrender a certificate of any kind and take out another during the year for which such certificate may have been granted, unless the owner elects to have a regular inspection, paying the usual fee therefor.

Assistant United States District Attorney Wallace in New York commenced a new action against Henry W. Howgate, late chief of signal service, for the recovery of $25,000, and obtained an order from Judge Brown, in the United States District Court, to attach certain shares of Western Union stock held by Howgate.

A commission has been appointed by the Mexican government to arrange a basis for a commercial treaty with the United States, and to confer with the commission which, it is expected, will be appointed by the United States government for a similar purpose.

Jay Gould, who has become a large stockholder of the National Stock-yards of East St. Louis, has been elected a member of the board of directors.

It is stated in Montreal that the money required for building a railway tunnel under the St Lawrence river has been raised in Paris.

The announcement was made after bank hours at Philadelphia, that the firm of Washington Butcher's Sons, wholesale provision dealers at No. 146 North Front street, has been unable to meet their liabilities and forced to suspend payment.

The Bombay Hook Railroad, extending from Bombay Hook, Delaware, to Chestertown, Maryland, is said to have been sold by Jay Gould to a number of Philadelphia and Boston capitalists.

In the Rock River Conference held at Chicago the jury in the heresy case against Rev. Dr. Thomas delivered a verdict of guilty, and decided to expel him from the ministry and from membership in the Methodit Church.

A Wilcox, (Arizona) despatch reports from San Carlos that the Chiricahau scouts who deserted have killed one of the White Mountain Indians. Fears are entertained that the latter will retaliate, and if a general fight takes place among them, no one can tell where it will end.

The final formalities connected with the transfer of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Company, in accordance with the terms of the lease to Frederick Wolfe have been completed.

At a fire in the Fourth Avenue Car Stables in New York the loss foots up to $3,000,000. Marvile's Warehouse was consumed, sustaining the heaviest loss to the persons having stock stored. Insurance inadequate to the loss.

Louis Zweifel, a five-year-old boy, died in Philadelphia from hydrophobia, having been bitten two months ago by a spitz dog.

The aggregate expenditures in the Post Office Department for 1881 have been $39,251,736,46 and the receipts $36,785,397,97, leaving a deficiency of $2,466,388.49. The deficiency for the previous year was $2,786,240,06, showing a reduction in the deficiency for the year of $320,002,47. The sales of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers and postage cards for the year amount to $84,935,745,10, an increase of $3,341,624,95 over the previous year.

Posters majority for Governor of Ohio is reported 15,000.

The Baltimore Oriole pageant was criticised antagonistically by the surging crowd on the streets and platforms; an illustration of its success the following extract will develop:—"A profoundly absurd effect was created on some of the floats by the forgetfulness of the figurantes; or, rather the loss of the whilom characters in the whirl and delirium of the scene around. It didn't look so bad to see the signers of the Declaration of Independence dancing a breakdown to keep their toes warm, and grabbing the sacred documents from each other's hands in sportive glee; but when Isaac looked up from under the shadow of the dread knife of Abraham and wiggled his digits at some chance acquaintance in the crowd, the solemn was gone. In the scenes, too, characters were supposed [illegible] worshipping, it looked [illegible] ing off, with their [illegible] ring kisses at [illegible] is to be [illegible] rnational [illegible] ltimore [illegible] errand ball given in honor of the distinguished visitors. Masked faces were prevalent among the guests and much merriment existed. It was a grand success.

Baltimore claims a grand success, in a business point of view, out of her Oriole celebration.

John Blaylor and Charles B. Watson, who pretended to be architects, rented a room in Philadelphia, some weeks ago, put in the necessary machinery and began the manufacture of silver coin on an extensive scale. Treasury detectives raided them and captured men, machinery and wealth.

Dr. Joseph Gilbert Holland, the American author, who has been connected with *Scribner's Monthly Magazine* since 1870, died suddenly in New York, of heart disease.

At a meeting of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio railorad, President Garrett stated that the result for the fiscal year, closed on September 30, will show, after the payment of 10 per cent. in cash dividends upon the common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, in two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent., that upwards of $1,400,000 will be added to its surplus fund, which is now represented by stock or bonds, and which fund on the 30th of September, 1880, amounted to $10,561,642.37. The earnings of the year ending September 30th were 17,540,600, including branch roads.

The fight between the Gould and Garret factions in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad case has assumed very interesting proportions. The Gould party, consisting of J. Gould, a son of Jay Gould, N. Baring, G. S. Scott and Mr. Dimpfie, were very earnest in their announcements that they would capture the Garrett party.

Sherman, the Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa, has been elected by a large majority.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 12.—The President sent in a long list of nominations to the Senate. In the Senate Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution continuing the committees as at present constituted; but, at the suggestion of Mr. Garland, did not press it. The Republican and Democratic senators held separate caucuses. The Republicans agreed to go into a new election for president pro tem. of the Senate, and selected Judge David Davis as their candidate. It is not known whether he will accept or not. The Democratic Senators are undecided as to what course they will pursue in the premises. There is much speculation in Washington as to changes in the cabinet. Guiteau, the assassin, is in a very bad humor over his approaching trial.

The fire relief commission of Michigan say they have received an abundance of clothing, except comforters, quilts and blankets, and request that all further contributions be made in money.

Judge J. Jameson, of the Criminal court at Chicago, delivered in his charge to the grand jury, emphatic utterances in regard to gambling in grain, and declared that the laws in existence against such operations must be enforced.

At a fire in Yardeberger's mill at Philadelphia, it is reported that the sparks from the electric light set it on fire. One girl is reported to have been killed outright by striking the iron steps, and at least twenty of the employes are injured. It is believed that one-half of those injured will die.

The Captors of the Missouri Train Robbers Divide the Plunder.

The case of the men who robbed the passenger train on the Iron Mountain Railroad on the night of September 2nd, and who were captured September 28th—one in Texas and two in the Indian nation—and brought to Washington, assumed a new and sensational phase in the special term court held on Friday, when each of the robbers pleaded guilty to fourteen indictments, making the term of punishment seventy years to each man. The pursuing party that captured two of the robbers—Stephens and Delany—consisted of four men named Huddlestone, Belvines, Moore and Dollahade. When arrested the robbers had about $9,000 in their possession. Belvines objected, saying the money ought to be returned to the railway company, but he finally agreed to its being equally divided among the four officers in the presence of Stephens and Delany. In consideration of the latter two keeping the matter secret, each of the four officers took an oath that he would annually pay to the family of the train robbers $100, and leave no means untried to secure their release from the penitentiary after conviction. The party reached Hope, turned over the prisoners to the authorities and came to this city, where they received $1,000, the reward offered by the state for their capture. All the captors appeared at the trial, when Belvines divulged the whole matter to Superintendent Buchanan, of the Iron Mounton Road. Huddlestone, Moore and Dollahade were examined separately. Each made affidavit that he knew nothing of the whereabouts of any of the money. Subsequently Moore approached Mr. Buchanan and stated that the money could be procured.

The New Southern Railroad Company.

Books were opened at Cincinnati by stock subscriptions for the Cincinnati Southern Railroad, to be operated under the Erlanger lease in connection with the Erlanger system of Southern railway lines. The name of the new company is the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company. The total amount—$14,000,000—was taken by half-past 11 o'clock, Frederick Wolfe subscribing a bare controlling sum, namely, $1,510,000. The remaining $1,490,000 was taken by Cincinnati merchants and manufacturers in sums of from $1,000 to $70,000. The company elected the following board of directors: Frederick Wolfe, of Montgomery, Ala.; Charles A. Page, of New York city; John Scott, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Theo. Cook, of Cincinnati; Alex. MacDonald, of Cincinnati; William A. Goodman, of Cincinnati, and Edgar M. Johnson, of Cincinnati. The directors elected the following officers: President, Theodore Cook; vice president and general manager, John Scott; secretary, George F. Daughrty, of Cincinnati; treasurer, H. H. Tatem, of Cincinnati, and general counsel, Edgar M. Johnson, of Cincinnati.

The Succession to the Presidency.

The general public seem not to be aware of what would ensue in case of the death of President Arthur, under the law bearing upon the subject. The Constitution left it to Congress to provide by law for the case of the death of both president and vice-president, and the laws of March 1, 1792, sections 146-150 of the Revised Statutes, fully cover the ground. There would be a new election out of the regular course, unless the death of the President occurred so late in his term that the regular election of 1884 was impending. In that case the president of the Senate would act as President of the United States until March 4, 1885, the end of the term for which President Garfield and Vice President Arthur were elected. But if the president's death should occur before the first Wednesday of October, 1883, there would be a new election of president and vice president, out of the regular course. The election would be held at the usual time of year and the persons elected would be inaugurated on the 4th of March ensuing. But their term of office would be four years from their own inauguration—not merely for the unexpired year or years of the Garfield-Arthur term. That, of course, would throw future elections out of the series of years in which they are now due; namely, 1884, 1888, 1892 1895, &c.

UNITED STATES SENATE.
SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The Senate met in extraordinary session, and organized by electing Mr. T. F. Bayard, of Delaware, president pro tempore. Motions made by Mr. Edmonds, of Vermont, to swear in the senators-elect before proceeding to an election, to file their credentials prior to an election and to make the election of Mr. Bayard for one day only, were rejected. The Democratic senators in caucus last evening selected L. Q. C. Washington as their candidate for sergeant-at-arms.

Considerable discussion was had between Messrs. Edmonds, of Vermont, Garland, of Ark., Beck, of Ohio and Morgan, of Ala., in regard to the swearing in of the new senators of Rhode Island, and the senators elect from New York. Mr. Edmonds claiming the right to swear them in after the election of Mr. Bayard as president of the Senate, and opposed by Mr. Morgan on the ground that it was necessary to have their credentials referred for examination. Mr. Edmonds motion to swear it was rejected 34 to 32. Mahone of Va., and Davis of Ills. voting with the Republicans, after which the Senate adjourned.

OCT. 11.—The United States Senate held a brief session and after swearing in Senators-elect Miller, Lapham and Aldrich, adjourned.—It is believed that several Cabinet changes are impending, and that Secretary Windom and Attorney General MacVeagh will insist upon retiring at an early day.—There is a rumor that the Republicans will endeavor to depose Mr. Bayard, President pro tempore of the Senate, and elect Senator Davis. The latter, according to the rumor, will decline when the Republicans will nominate and elect Senator Anthony.—A session of the Cabinet was held.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Premier Gladstone was enthusiastically received at Leeds. At a banquet given in his honor he made a speech severely criticizing the course of Mr. Parnell.—Minister Morton and General Schofield, who attended the autumn military manœuvres of the French army were the recipients of marked courtesies from General Farre and the French authorities. It is reported that the French Cabinet will immediately resign.

Premier Gladstone, in replying to an address presented to him by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, referred to the negotiations for a new Anglo-French commercial treaty, and said that the protectionists might as well attempt to overthrow trial by jury in England as to attempt to restore protective duties.—King Alfonzo of Spain and King Luis of Portugal met at Valencia de Alcantara, Spain, and opened the Caceres railway line, which will greatly shorten the journey between Madrid and Lisbon.

The Empress of Austria has again announced her intention of hunting in Ireland, renting Lord Longford's residence in Meath. *Truth* says: "The Empress is the only sovereign personally known to the Irish people. Out of the period of forty-four years during which the Queen has occupied the English throne, she has spent about twelve days in Ireland, in two visits, the last one in August, 1861. Did the Irish only understand that there was a Queen of Ireland, no people would be more loyal."

The race for select stakes for three-year-olds came off at New Market second October meeting, and was won by Mr. J. R. Keene's bay colt Foxhall.

A company has been incorporated in Paris with a capital of 500,000 pounds for the establishment of an American exchange.

The Land League of county Meath (Ireland) has resolved not to permit hunting this season. It will be remembered that the Empress of Austria has intended to hunt the country this winter.

The London *Morning Post* says: "We have reason to believe that despatches have been exchanged during the past few days between Berlin, Vienna, Rome and Madrid, on the advisability of a joint naval service all along the African coast, for the protection of the interests of their respective subjects, menaced by the rising of the Arabs."

The British steamer Corsica, from London for Bombay, has foundered off Cape Roca. Part of the crew were drowned. Only five persons escaped from the steamer out of a crew of twenty-six.

Never interrupt any conversation with a hacking Cough; it creates a bad impression. Better invest a quarter of a dollar in a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and cure it.

HUMOROUS.

The young man with his first moustache backs down.

The more flour a housekeeper has the more she kneads.

"I occasionally drop into poetry," as the man said when he fell into the editorial waste-basket.

That an idiot can cross the ocean in a dorry only goes to show that some men are born not to be drowned.

A poor young man remarks that the only advice he gets from capitalists is "to live within his income," whereas the difficulty he experiences is to live without an income.

The washerwomen at St. Petersburg cannot wash the buttons off the Czar's cast iron shirt. This is about the only consolation the Czar derives from the situation of affairs in his unhappy dominion.

A Boston candy manufacturer advertised for "a young man experienced in taffy work," and before eight o'clock the next morning the street was completely blocked up with nice young men wearing eye glasses and smoking cigarettes.

(Pittsburgh Catholic.)

Their Statements Indorsed.

A strong statement unqualifiedly indorsed must induce confidence. In this connection we note the following from Dr. Louis Bock & Son, Sheboygan, Wis.: We have been handling St. Jacobs Oil and are pleased with the large demand. Hardly a day goes by without hearing from some one or another of our patrons having used it with entire satisfaction, saying it is the best thing they ever tried, and we join them in so saying.

Tennessee is the second peanut-producing State in the Union. pro-

Boston Mass. Cultivator.

Mr. M. F. Morse, Westboro' Mass., mentions to us the gratifying information, that St. Jacobs Oil relieved him of a very severe attack of Sciatic Rheumatism and is an excellent thing.

Florida will not make much of a potato crop this year.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

The pecan crop of Louisiana will be a large one.

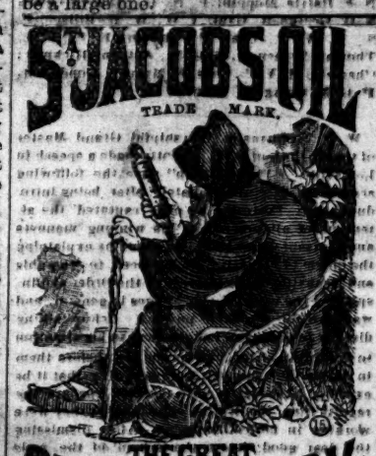
Flies and Mosquitos.

15c. box "Rough on Rats" keeps a house free from flies, bed-bugs, roaches, rats, mice, &c.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the FERRO-PHOSPHORATED ELIXIR OF CALISAYA BARK, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has to equal.

If your are hairless and cappy there is one way, and no more, by which you may be made careless and happy—use CAROLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum, it will positively make new hair grow.

The chestnut crop of Tennessee will be a large one.



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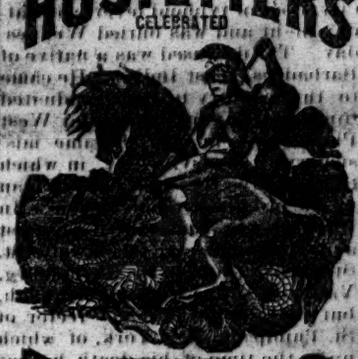
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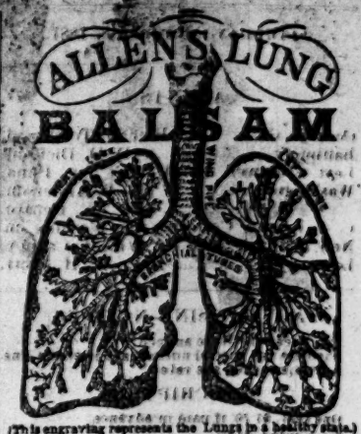
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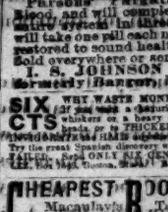

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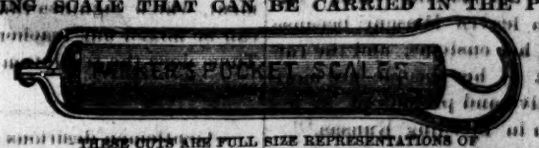

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